

DYNAMIC SIZING LOGIC FOR DUMP LIST GENERATION**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Technical Field:**

The present invention relates to data processing systems and, in particular, to performing a scan dump in the event of a system error. Still more particularly, the present invention provides a method, apparatus, and program for dynamically sizing and allocating memory for dump list generation.

10 2. Description of Related Art:

Some servers use diagnostic code to indicate failing components in the event of a system error. In many cases, however, these diagnostic codes are not sufficient to determine the nature of the failure. In these cases, selected chip data is saved in the event of a failure. Engineers may use this data to determine machine state and further diagnose the problem.

The process of saving this chip data is called a scan dump. The data, referred to as scan data, may contain various hardware dump information elements, such as scan ring, trace array, cache contents, and cache directory contents. During a complete dump the total dump set is dumped. However, depending on the error condition or user configuration, the system may decide to dump only a portion of the total dump set. This is referred to as an abbreviated dump.

When a dump is executed, the diagnostic code allocates memory for a dump list. The diagnostic code then builds the table and includes a list of hardware

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dump information elements to be collected based on the type of dump to be performed. To do this, the dump routine maintains a set of static arrays containing constants, each of which represents a scan ring or trace array, for example, to be dumped. The routine then iterates through the arrays to build the scan dump list. Another function is called for every entry in the dump list. This function collects hardware dump data and saves it into memory.

This process of executing a dump has several disadvantages. The process has multiple points of maintenance. If the static arrays are modified, for example a particular array is made bigger or smaller by adding or deleting constants, the iteration loops break because the information they have on how many entries they have to iterate through is inaccurate. In addition, the amount of memory allocated for the dump list is calculated using a predefined constant. The function used to allocate memory space for the list would have to be updated every time the number of possible dump list entries is changed.

Furthermore, the above process of executing a dump may result in memory waste. The function used to allocate memory space determines an amount of memory that would be needed for a complete dump. However, there may be several abbreviated dump modes that do not require nearly as much space. Therefore, if the diagnostic code is in one of the abbreviated dump modes, the process may allocate much more memory than is actually used.

Thus, it would be advantageous to provide an improved method, apparatus, and program for dynamically sizing and allocating memory for dump list generation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an improved process for executing a dump. The iteration loops are made "smart" by allowing them to determine how big the arrays 5 are on the fly and adjust their behavior accordingly. The process uses a function to calculate the amount of memory to allocate for the dump list based on the dump mode and array sizes. Thus, if the static arrays are modified to add or delete constants or the diagnostic 10 code is in an abbreviated dump mode, the amount of memory to be allocated will be calculated accurately.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10 **Figure 1** depicts a block diagram of an illustrative embodiment of a data processing system with which the present invention may advantageously be utilized;

Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating a hardware dump process in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

15 **Figure 3** is a flowchart illustrating the execution of a dump in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to the drawings and in particular to **Figure 1**, there is depicted a block diagram of an illustrative embodiment of a data processing system with which the present invention may advantageously be utilized. As shown, data processing system **100** includes processor cards **111a-111n**. Each of processor cards **111a-111n** includes a processor and a cache memory. For example, processor card **111a** contains processor **112a** and cache memory **113a**, and processor card **111n** contains processor **112n** and cache memory **113n**.

Processor cards **111a-111n** are connected to main bus **115**. Main bus **115** supports a system planar **120** that contains processor cards **111a-111n** and memory cards **123**. The system planar also contains data switch **121** and memory controller/cache **122**. Memory controller/cache **122** supports memory cards **123** that includes local memory **116** having multiple dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs).

Data switch **121** connects to bus bridge **117** and bus bridge **118** located within a native I/O (NIO) planar **124**. As shown, bus bridge **118** connects to peripheral components interconnect (PCI) bridges **125** and **126** via system bus **119**. PCI bridge **125** connects to a variety of I/O devices via PCI bus **128**. As shown, hard disk **136** may be connected to PCI bus **128** via small computer system interface (SCSI) host adapter **130**. A graphics adapter **131** may be directly or indirectly connected to PCI bus **128**. PCI bridge **126** provides connections for external data streams through network adapter **134** and adapter card slots **135a-135n** via PCI bus **127**.

An industry standard architecture (ISA) bus **129** connects to PCI bus **128** via ISA bridge **132**. ISA bridge **132** provides interconnection capabilities through NIO controller **133** having serial connections Serial 1 and 5 Serial 2. A floppy drive connection **137**, keyboard connection **138**, and mouse connection **139** are provided by NIO controller **133** to allow data processing system **100** to accept data input from a user via a corresponding input device. In addition, non-volatile RAM (NVRAM) **140** 10 provides a non-volatile memory for preserving certain types of data from system disruptions or system failures, such as power supply problems. A system firmware **141** is also connected to ISA bus **129** for implementing the initial Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) functions. A 15 service processor **144** connects to ISA bus **129** to provide functionality for system diagnostics or system servicing.

The operating system (OS) is stored on hard disk **136**, which may also provide storage for additional application software for execution by data processing 20 system. NVRAM **140** is used to store system variables and error information for field replaceable unit (FRU) isolation. During system startup, the bootstrap program loads the operating system and initiates execution of the operating system. To load the operating system, the 25 bootstrap program first locates an operating system kernel type from hard disk **136**, loads the OS into memory, and jumps to an initial address provided by the operating system kernel. Typically, the operating system is loaded into random-access memory (RAM) within the data 30 processing system. Once loaded and initialized, the operating system controls the execution of programs and

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may provide services such as resource allocation, scheduling, input/output control, and data management.

The present invention may be executed in a variety of data processing systems utilizing a number of 5 different hardware configurations and software such as bootstrap programs and operating systems. The data processing system **100** may be, for example, a stand-alone system or part of a network such as a local-area network (LAN) or a wide-area network (WAN).

10 Diagnostic code may execute on service processor **144** to indicate failing components in the event of a system error. The diagnostic code may be stored in system firmware **141**. The diagnostic code may execute a dump process to save diagnostic data from chips in the system, 15 such as processors **112a**, **112n** and memory controller/cache **122**. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the diagnostic code dynamically calculates the amount of memory to allocate for a dump list based on the dump mode and array sizes.

20 The data processing system illustrated in **Figure 1** is an example of a data processing system on which the present invention may be implemented. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware depicted in **Figure 1** may vary. For example, rather than 25 the single memory controller/cache **122**, the data processing system may include a memory controller/cache on each memory card **123**. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention.

30 With reference now to **Figure 2**, a block diagram illustrating a hardware dump process is shown in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present

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invention. Diagnostic code **210** indicates failing components in the event of a system error. The diagnostic code determines a dump mode and array sizes for the dump mode based on static arrays **212** maintained 5 in the diagnostic code.

One static array is maintained for each type of component to be scanned. For example, if the dump mode calls for the diagnostic code to receive dump data from three processors and three memory controllers, static 10 arrays **212** include a static array for processors and a static array for memory controllers. Each static array includes a constant for each hardware dump information element to be collected.

Based on the dump mode, diagnostic code **210** 15 determines how many components are to be scanned, which static arrays correspond to the components, and which hardware dump information elements are to be scanned. Using this information, the diagnostic code determines the number and size of arrays to include in dump list **230** 20 and, thus, calculates the amount of memory to allocate for the dump list in memory **220**.

Thereafter, the diagnostic code builds dump list **230** that includes a list of hardware information elements to be collected, such as scan rings, trace arrays, cache 25 contents, and cache directory contents. The diagnostic code iterates through the arrays to build the dump list. Another function is called for every entry in the dump list. This function collects the hardware dump data from chips, such as chips **202**, **204**, **206**, **208**, and saves it in 30 memory **220**.

Turning now to **Figure 3**, a flowchart is shown illustrating the execution of a dump in accordance with a

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preferred embodiment of the present invention. The process begins, determines the dump mode (step 302), and determines array sizes (step 304). Next, the process calculates the amount of memory for the dump list (306) 5 and builds the dump list (step 308). Thereafter, the process saves the hardware dump information elements into memory (step 310) and ends.

Thus, the present invention solves the disadvantages of the prior art by providing an improved process for 10 executing a dump. The iteration loops are made "smart" by allowing them to determine how big the arrays are on the fly and adjust their behavior accordingly. The process uses a function to calculate the amount of memory to allocate for the dump list based on the dump mode and 15 array sizes. Therefore, if the static arrays are modified to add or delete constants or the diagnostic code is in an abbreviated dump mode, the amount of memory to be allocated will be calculated accurately.

It is important to note that while the present 20 invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a computer readable medium of instructions 25 and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media, such as a floppy disk, a 30 hard disk drive, a RAM, CD-ROMs, DVD-ROMs, and transmission-type media, such as digital and analog communications links, wired or wireless communications

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links using transmission forms, such as, for example, radio frequency and light wave transmissions. The computer readable media may take the form of coded formats that are decoded for actual use in a particular
5 data processing system.

The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and
10 variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention for
15 various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.

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